

American Notes in Munich.

Published Daily.

Where the „Notes“ may be found.

The American Notes in Munich will be on sale at the

American Library
 American Consulate
 Jaffe's Book Store
 The Reise Bureau
 Hotels: Bayerischer Hof
 „ Continental
 „ Leinfelder
 „ Regina Palast
 „ Russischer Hof
 „ Vierjahreszeiten
 Pensions: Liesecke.

Banking Facilities.

The Munich banks have been doing their utmost to accommodate Americans who present their letters of credit or traveller's cheques. At present dollars 125 a week is about all that can be safely relied on as income. Should there be any difficulty in obtaining this amount, communications may be addressed to Mr. Watriss, Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Credits.

Border Facilities.

Yesterday we reported a despatch from the President of the Swiss Confederation concerning crossing into Switzerland. Today we report a despatch from the American Embassy at Rome, replying to one sent by the Editor of this paper. We learn that "Americans can enter Italy, but transportation home is most difficult at present. Full information concerning the situation here has been telegraphed to our Embassy at Berlin, which will doubtless communicate it to the various Consulates".

The Dutch Consul-General at Munich announces that not only individuals, but their baggage also, will now be taken across the border into Holland without much difficulty or delay.

The Holland-America Line.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company of Bremen announces that passages paid for accommodations on its vessels will be good for berths on

the Holland-America Line, whose boats sail from Rotterdam.

In its turn, the Holland-America Line announces that it cannot put on extra ships, but that it is putting in extra rooms on the ships now running. It is unfortunate that the line's great new steamer, the „Statendam“, now building, is not ready for service.

The First Red Cross Lecture.

The first of the series of Red Cross lectures, intended for the instruction of the numerous volunteers for the work of nursing, was delivered yesterday afternoon by Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung. The large hall of the Christliches Hospiz was scarcely adequate to contain the enthusiastic assemblage. There were in attendance, about 250 persons, who had registered at their entrance. Most of them were Americans. There was no consideration of nationality, however, for the reason that the Red Cross Society is international in its scope and functions.

Moreover, it is understood that not only are the wounded Germans, who will be here from the battlefields in a few days, to be attended by the Red Cross volunteers, but also the wounded soldiers of other nationalities.

The qualified nurses must have had three years' preparation. The lecture courses, which will take place three times a week, and which will continue for a month, are intended to enable the amateurs to aid the professional nurses with efficiency.

From the able conduct and the complete success of the first lecture, it is evident that kindly impulses and concentrated instructions will lead to the achievement of this purpose.

Dr. Coit acted as chairman, and introduced the speaker. Close attention was paid to the address by Dr. Jung, who, having been a leader in Red Cross matters for about fifteen years, spoke with the utmost practicality. This pervaded her explanations which accompanied the subsequent demonstrations. The latter, though fundamental and elementary, nevertheless constituted an intrinsic and available portion of the volunteers' new working knowledge.

Many of the volunteers have already some preparation for the work, by virtue of their knowledge of languages. Since in this regard a knowledge of

German is the principal desideratum, lessons in it are being given by a department of the Red Cross Society.

The ultimate object of the Society, after its purpose of ministering to those injured in the European war now in progress, is to establish in the suburbs of this city a convalescent hospital, to be known as the American Red Cross Hospital, and to enlist in the service thereof, those persons who may care to nurse permanently.

Though the interests of individuals vary according to qualifications and circumstances, the general attitude was shown at yesterday's meeting to be earnest and sincere. That this attitude on the part of Americans exists throughout Germany and in the United States, was signalled by the reading of a telegram received by Dr. Jung from American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. He stated that he had telegraphed to Washington asking for money for our (local) Red Cross work.

Dr. Jung defined the purpose of the Red Cross as being the relief of the suffering soldiers. She exhorted her auditors to bend their energies thereto. Women are not needed at the front, she explained, but can, if duly qualified, take an examination, which if passed, will entitle them to become Hilfreiners of the Red Cross. The examinations will be before an army official, and part of the preparation therefor should include the acquirement of some knowledge of German. Not only are the German method and the German language to be used, but also the work is to be in coöperation with the German Red Cross, under which our new local Society has been organised. The German Red Cross has already been most helpful to the new American society.

Geneva was the scene of the original Red Cross organisation in 1864. There the representatives of all nations agreed that the soldiers under the Red Cross flag should be safe. To shoot at any such would be an extreme breach of etiquette, of which no country should be guilty.

The Red Cross has done noble work. Recently it has been reorganised and put on a firm basis. Former President Taft was one of its most active workers. He had resigned from all of his other offices because of his preference for his position as President of the American Red Cross. President Wilson is now the Red Cross President.

In the United States, the Red Cross has some 3000 active participants, who can be summoned immediately when required; as an instance the San Francisco disaster may be mentioned, at which the nurses, having been summoned from all over the United States, were most useful.

The progressive character of the Red Cross work was then expounded by Dr. Jung. The order of its

duties she stated to be, first, the relief of the wounded in battle; second, their relief after the battle; and third, the organising of lectures and first aid demonstrations. This work is done by army sergeants and nurses, who are behind the line. Trained nurses who wear army uniforms, stay behind the line, to act subsequently as carriers. At the outset of a battle, the sergeants take off their heavy knapsacks, which they exchange for a light package containing first aid supplies.

It is expected that there will be no probing for bullets under present conditions. The procedure is as follows: clean the external part of the wound, stop the wound; apply antiseptic, and put on bandage. To administer this treatment, the Red Cross men go into the lines during the battle, take the men, and move them farther back, to the Truppenverbandplatz, where first aid is administered to them. During the march of the army, the wounded are carried together, as far behind as possible.

The wounded are next taken to the temporary hospital (Vorlazaret), where operations are performed. The army surgeons do the heaviest work there. Decisions are quickly made about amputation; which is done if deemed necessary for life-saving. Conservative surgery is the rule.

Demonstrations of the use of the Esmarch bandage were participated in by several people from the audience. The proceedings were directed by Dr. Jung, who also explained the bony structure. Nurses having had training at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, then gave demonstrations of sick-room procedure.

American Relief and Red Cross.

Subscriptions for the relief of Americans in distress, in consequence of the outbreak of war, and for the Red Cross are still coming in. No doubt there are many Americans who have not yet been approached or who have not heard of the generous response to the appeal of the Consul-General at last Friday's meeting at the Bayerischer Hof when, amid great enthusiasm, twenty-five thousand marks was subscribed in less than ten minutes. To facilitate the growth of the fund, the following have consented to act as agents to receive subscriptions from American guests in the hotels and pensions named:

Bayrischer Hof	Mr. Gerstley
Continental	Justice Lehman
Leinfelder	Mr. Whitaker
Marienbad	Rev. H. C. Robbins
Bellevue	Mr. Clarence Walter
Park	Mr. Justice F. Spiegelberg
Regina-Palast	Mr. Waitt
Russischer Hof	Rev. W. T. Crocker
Vier Jahreszeiten	Mr. Camp

Pension Finckh Mrs. Christman
 „ Liesecke Professor Morris Jastrow

Checks or drafts on American banks will be received (dated ahead if desired) made out to the order of Dr. L. D. Bissell, treasurer. Quite apart from the nature of the appeal, which in the present crisis must touch all hearts, it seems only proper that everyone enjoying the security and hospitality of Munich should show appreciation by some outward act. We came over to Europe for pleasure and recreation. Let us show that we can set aside self and help to bear the burden which has unexpectedly fallen on the country where we happen to find ourselves, a country bound to our own by many ties — personal, political, intellectual, ideal.

American Relief.

At the Bayerischer Hof Meeting, above mentioned, a Committee of representatives was appointed at the instance of the Hon. T. St. John Gaffney, the efficient Consul General of the United States in Munich. This committee has organized itself as follows:

Executive Committee:

Consul-General Gaffney, Honorary Chairman
 Professor Fullerton, Chairman

Dr. Bissell
 Mr. de Forest
 President Garfield
 Dr. Williamson

The Executive Committee has organized the following Committees to work under its general direction

I. Relief.

Mr. de Forest, Director.

A. Emergency Relief to Americans

Dr. Williamson, Chairman
 Mr. Crocker
 Mr. Jennings
 Mr. Robbins
 The Director, ex officio

B. Red Cross

Professor Fullerton, Chairman
 Dr. Bissell
 Dr. Coit
 Mr. A. M. Williamson
 Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung

Drs. Lubeck and Reasor and Messrs. Hyams, Waitt, and Johnson are authorized as solicitors for contributions in Hotels.

II. Information.

President Garfield, Director.

A. News

Mr. Baldwin, Chairman
 Dr. Bissell
 Mr. Crocker
 Professor Jastrow

Mr. Jennings
 Judge Lehman
 Mr. Martin
 Mr. Robbins
 Mr. Satterlee
 The Director ex officio

B. Transportation.

Mr. Neilson Chairman
 Mr. Hyams
 Mr. Lane
 Mr. Mc Enerny
 Mr. Schneider
 The Director ex officio

C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration.

Mr. Roesler, Chairman
 Mr. Brand
 Mr. von Engelken
 Judge Spiegelberg
 The Director ex officio

D. Banks and Credits.

Mr. Watriss, Chairman
 Mr. Bell
 Mr. Leaske
 Mr. Loeb
 The Director ex officio.

To avoid confusion, all matters within the scope of each Committee's powers are to be handled under the direction of its Chairman only.

The Chairmen may be found daily after 11.30 A.M. as follows:

I. Relief

A. Emergency }
 B. Red Cross } At the American Library

II. Information

A. News
 B. Transportation
 C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration
 D. Banks and Credits } at the
 Consulate.

Children's Relief.

The work of caring for and feeding the children whose fathers are in the field has already commenced. Thirty-five appeared yesterday and a hundred are to be accommodated today. This department of American Church activity is under the direction of the Children's Relief Committee, of which Dr. J. M. Coit is chairman. Subscriptions for this work may be sent to him at Konradstrasse 4, or to the Secretary-treasurer, Mr. F. M. Josselyn, care of the American Library, Salvatorplatz 1.

A Generous American.

Yesterday, in the Municipal Council, the Oberbürgermeister of Munich, Privy Councillor Dr. von Borcht spoke as follows:

During its sojourn in the United States in 1912, the Investigating Commission of the German Museum, of which I was a member, not only found the most cordial reception, but also gained the conviction that among all classes in America — whether German-Americans or those whose families had been in America for generations — there was the warmest affection for our German Fatherland. The power and the prestige of the German Empire, its leadership in the domain of science and technique, its mighty industrial progress, fills German-speaking Americans with honest pride and English-speaking citizens of the United States with open admiration. If this cordial relationship was expressed to Germans in times of peace, during the yearly journeys of American families in Germany, it is now standing the test of the hard times at present upon us, by its evidence of lofty common sentiments.

A downright splendid proof of this is found in those Americans, detained in Germany by the outbreak of war, of whom a large number are in Munich. The unity and enthusiasm with which the German people are waging war on three frontiers has made the deepest impression upon them. The German-Americans made no secret of their opinion that the espousal by France and England of the Russian cause, and of the murderers protected by Russia, is incomprehensible. But they regard our cause as just.

In a meeting last Friday night at the Bayerischer Hof the Americans here started a collection which now exceeds 40 000 Mks. for Red Cross needs and for the support of the families of the men who have gone to the front. They expect, at their own expense to turn half of the Kohlgrub Bad into a field hospital.

Aside from this, Mr. Henry Kaufmann from Pittsburg, has promised me a gift of 10 000 Mks., of which I am to put half at the disposal of those who are caring for the wives and children of soldiers and give half to the give Red Cross. Mr. Kaufmann would not have his name and gift mentioned, were it not for the purpose of inspiring his compatriots to similar deeds, in order that they may see that it is their duty to give everywhere with free hand in the relief of anxiety and distress. I have already thanked Mr. Kaufmann most earnestly for his exemplary munificence and I ask your permission to thank him also in your name.

It follows from the high-minded assurances given by the Americans here — whether members of the permanent colony or those making a short stay — that it is the duty of us Germans to prove to them that we return their good will with like fervor and gladly wish to do everything to make their sojourn on German soil as pleasant as possible.

The city of Munich has had the satisfaction of putting at the disposal of the permanent American

colony, for religious and social purposes, suitable quarters in the Salvatorplatz school building. In consequence, extremely agreeable relations have grown up between that colony and ourselves. But our people should further show their consideration for Americans by avoiding most scrupulously any possible annoyance to them, and especially by putting no difficulty in the way of their motoring. Mistakes, such as several American families, particularly Mr. Kaufmann's, have encountered, will surely not recur, now that the general excitement has calmed down.

I beg you to rise from your seats in recognition of warmest gratitude for the highmindedness and generosity of the Americans here and, in especial, for the sympathy which they have proven to the German people. We will hold it as a precious pledge of lasting and heartiest friendship.

The War: Belgium.

We learn that thirteen bombs, dropped from the dirigible "Zeppelin VI" into various parts of Liège, at the time of the attack on that city by the German troops under General von Emmich, played a considerable part in the ultimate German victory. The dirigible had just completed a hasty trip across Belgium and had reached Ligeë at 3:30 in the morning. A bomb was immediately dropped from the height of approximately 600 meters. The 300 meter range, at which the twelve other bombs were subsequently thrown, proved to be much more effective. Thereby, as each bomb exploded, the city was set on fire in as many places.

The War: France.

South of the Belgian border lie Luxemburg and Lorraine. In Lorraine the Germans have had a fight with the French at Briey on the boundary near Metz, in which a number of French were captured, who have been brought to Metz.

South of Lorraine, in Alsace, the German troops have repeatedly repulsed the French, who had crossed from Belfort and have driven them back to that place, made memorable by its heroic defense in 1870/71.

The French forces included an army-corps and an infantry division of the Belfort garrison. They were dislodged from a strong position, and were obliged to retreat southward, with heavy losses. Ultimately, some of them had to cross the border into Switzerland, where they were disarmed. The German losses were slight.

At Lunéville, near Belfort, the Germans have now driven back a division of the French army. The fighting took place in a thickly wooded locality. The French losses were heavy. The Germans took 700 prisoners, a battery of field cannon, and four machine guns. The French standard fell into the enemy's hands, and a French general was killed in battle.